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[a1351]

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[25]

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, JULY 13TH, 1911.

In all the discussion which has taken place regarding the proposed Treaty between the United States and Great Britain for the arbitration of international disputes we have observed no reference to the bearing of the question on the Anglo-Japanese Alliance between Great Britain and Japan. It is somewhat startling therefore to learn from Reuter the news from Tokyo, which comes to us via New York, that the revision of the Anglo-Japanese Alliance is an inevitable outcome of an Anglo-American Arbitration Treaty and that Japan has consented to a modification making the clause providing for mutual assistance in war time inapplicable when either is fighting a nation with which the other has concluded an Arbitration Treaty. The significance of this readiness on the part of Japan to agree to so important a modification of the terms of the Treaty can hardly fail to be noted by that section of the American public which is obsessed by the idea that it is Japan's fixed intention to fight the United States for supremacy in the Pacific. When the Treaty of Alliance between Great Britain and Japan was arranged in 1905 with the object of ensuring the defence of their special interests in the regions of Eastern Asia and India, there could have been no thought of their territorial rights or special interests being menaced by any action on the part of the United States. Japan was at that

time engaged in her Titanic struggle with the armies of Russia in Manchuria and the reasons dictating the alliance were apparent to everyone. In the event of Japan's defeat, Great Britain having regard to her own great interests in Eastern Asia, could not have contemplated with equanimity the possibility of Japan, in the event of her defeat, becoming a province of Russia; and on the other hand, Japan in the event of her victory over the great Colossus must have greatly feared the prospect of a repetition of what occurred after her war with China when other Powers combined to deprive her of the fruits of victory. There were mutual advantages to be gained from the arrangement, which originated in a proposal from Japan, and in so far as the alliance served to "keep the ring" for the combatants, it undoubtedly exercised a most potent influence upon the situation, both during the progress of the war and in the final settlement of the terms of peace. But no sooner had friendly relations been re-established between Japan and Russia than a bellicose section of the American press began to alarm the people of the Republic with speculations regarding the probability of Japan embarking on a war with the United States. Among the reasons assigned for the "inevitability" of the war was Japan's alleged objection to an American occupation of the Philippine Islands, and also the hostile attitude of the Pacific States of America to Japanese immigration. Public opinion in America became so influenced by the war talk that it required the most categorical assurances not only from the responsible Ministers of the two countries, but even from the Emperor of Japan himself and from President Taft before the war talk ceased. We recall all this in order to emphasise the significance of the modification which has been introduced into the Anglo-Japanese Treaty of Alliance. It has come to be believed that Japan's next war will be with America, and yet we find Japan ready to relieve Great Britain of her obligation to assist Japan against the United States in the event of that country embarking on a war which threatened Japan's territorial rights or special interests. This, then, is only one more convincing proof that Japan is fully assured that she has no reason to expect any "unprovoked attack or aggressive action" on the part of the United States, and both Great Britain and the Government of the United States are evidently completely satisfied that there can be nothing of that kind to fear from Japan as regards the rights and interests of the United States. A treaty is expected to be followed by similar Treaties with other Powers, and we shall probably find that Japan will be among the first to be approached by the United States with a proposal of this nature. And if Great Britain should follow the example of the United States and succeed in making similar Treaties with France and Germany and Russia, what argument would be left for a renewal of the alliance when it expires in 1915? But it is perhaps too much to expect that all the Powers will be so ready to agree to the arbitration of international disputes as are Great Britain and the United States.

The English Mail of the 10th June was delivered in London on the 11th July.

Two cases of plague in the Colony were reported yesterday. One was an imported case.

Sentence of three months' hard labour was yesterday passed on a Chinese for stealing \$55 from the storekeeper of the s.s. *Vasfold*.

A golfer residing at 284, Queen's Road, reported to the police that one of his golfers went off on Monday with a bag of golf valued at \$35.

A resident at the Wyndham Hotel reports to the police that during the night someone entered his bedroom and stole \$10 from his handbag which was under the bed.

At the Magistracy yesterday Sanitary Inspector Oystel proceeded against four Chinese shopkeepers for exposing for sale tins of condensed milk not properly labelled in English and Chinese. Three were fined \$20 and one \$10.

A servant boy on the s.s. *Haiyang* went into the chief officer's room while the ship was in port and took a ten dollar note from a drawer. He was discovered by another servant as he was leaving, and was arrested and handed over to the police.

Charged with the manslaughter of a Chinese whom he is alleged to have knocked down by the motor car which he was driving at Wanchoi on Tuesday, Percy Edward Gibson, of the Exile Garage, appeared before Mr. Hazeland at the Magistracy yesterday. The hearing was adjourned.

The strike of shipbuilders in Hongkong is not yet settled. A conference between masters and men's representatives took place yesterday, but the result has not been announced. It is understood that the masters are willing to concede a free allowance for food amounting to 15 cents per diem.

The body of a man was found in Yokohama harbour on June 27th, but the body had been so long in the water that identification is difficult. The corpse, however, is supposed to be that of Alvin Root, gunner's mate on the U.S. cruiser *Albatross*, who was missing when the vessel left.

At the Marine Court yesterday Commander Beckwith, R.N., Acting Harbour Master, opened an inquiry into the circumstances attending the collision between the two Yamato ferry launches in which the *Wa Jing* was sunk and a number of people were drowned. Evidence was heard and the inquiry was adjourned until Monday next.

The anticipatory import of steamships continues, says the *Japan Daily Mail*, and the steamship inspectors of the Department of Finance have their hands full. Purchasers are particularly numerous in the Kwanai district and a large number of steamships are now berthed in Kobe harbour. According to the official returns the steamships imported and duly registered up to the end of last month number eighty-two, the registered tonnage amounting to 44,133.

The death is announced of Mr. A. Drewell, of Kobe. Mr. Drewell had been a resident of Japan for some thirty years. He originally went to Nagasaki, where he was in business for some years and married. In 1888 he went to Kobe to join the firm of Adamson, Bell & Co., remaining with the firm when it was converted into Dodwell, Carill & Co. Subsequently he set up for himself as a ship and freight broker. Mr. Drewell had been in an indifferent state of health for some time, and the sudden death of his wife, about six months ago on a ship by which she was returning to Kobe from Ceylon, was a shock from which he never recovered.

The Central Railway Station, which is now being built near ofokubashi in Tokyo, will be completed in the course of the 46th fiscal year (1913-4) as arranged. According to the original plan the third floor and a part of the second floor of the building were to be used as a railway hotel, but the scheme is said to have been abandoned on the ground that Japanese travellers generally dislike taking rooms in the vicinity of a noisy station, and that the hotel would thus be entirely for the accommodation of foreign visitors. Although large numbers of foreign visitors are anticipated in the capital on the occasion of the Grand Exhibition to be held in 1917, the influx will be only temporary, and it would be difficult therefore to run the hotel permanently on a paying basis.

CORRESPONDENCE.

CHINA AND MACAO.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

SIR,—"Englishman's" letter in your issue of 10th inst. calls for a few remarks from me. It strikes me that if the mighty British nation and the wealthy Colony of Hongkong require ten years to adjust her finances to do away with the opium traffic which, according to many, was forced down China's throat against her wish—how can any reasonable person expect a comparatively poor colony like Macao to do away suddenly with her principal source of revenue without first improving her economic conditions so as to acquire new sources of revenue? And if China deliberately thwarts all attempts in this direction on the part of the Macao Government, she cannot blame her afterwards for not falling in with her wishes. It would be unreasonable, as the colony will not bear the burden of any further taxation in her present condition. In fact, the Chinese have complained that the present house-tax is already too high. Therefore, she can only do away with gambling by a gradual process, as her economic conditions improve, and this can only come about with the assistance of China, as explained in my previous letter. China can, therefore, have her choice. In conclusion, let me tell "Englishman" that there are many things besides opium which are morally indefensible. Opium traffic, for instance.—Yours faithfully,

A PORTUGUESE.

Macao, 11th July, 1911.

CHINESE PORCELAIN AT CHRISTIE'S.

A sale last month at Messrs. Christie's consisted of fine Chinese porcelain and pottery from various sources, notably a group of two boys, one carrying the other on his back, their costumes embellished with flowers in famille-verte, 9 1/2 in. high, Kang-Ho, 370/-. A cylindrical vase with coral-coloured ground, decorated with lotus flowers, 17 1/2 in. high, Kang-Ho, 190/-. Another, enameled with river scenes, &c., on stippled-green ground, 17 1/2 in. high, Kang-Ho, 115/-. An octagonal vase with coral-coloured ground, enameled with flowers, &c., in famille-verte, 23 1/2 in. high, Kang-Ho, 170/-. A cylindrical famille-verte vase, enameled with landscapes, deer, &c., on a floral groundwork of stippled green, 13 1/2 in. high, Kang-Ho, 24/-. A vase with a white body and long beaker neck, enameled with figures, vases, &c., in famille-verte, 22 1/2 in. high, 700/-. All these were purchased by Mr. Gorer. A powdered-blue bottle with long bulbous neck, enameled with kyllins in famille-verte, the ground pencilled with foliage in gold, 10 1/2 in. high, Kang-Ho, 130/-. (M. Harris); a famille-verte vase enameled with ladies and boys on lotuses, stippled-green ground, 17 1/2 in. high, Kang-Ho, 300/-. (Larkin); a figure of a man, seated, wearing green robes, enameled with dragons in aubergine and yellow, 13 1/2 in. high, Ming, 300/-. (Harper); and a jar of globular shape with bright turquoise ground decorated with birds, flowers, rocks, &c., 11 1/2 in. high, Ming, 190/-. (Togood).

TELEGRAMS. TELEGRAMS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THEIR MAJESTIES IN IRELAND.

LONDON, July 12th.
In brilliant sunshine the King, accompanied by the Queen, reviewed 17,000 troops in the Phoenix Park, Dublin. Their Majesties received a great ovation.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, July 12th.
General Moirier, whose force was conducting operations westward of Mekinez, has returned to Rabat ill with fever. His place has been taken by General Ditté.

RAILWAY DISASTER IN AMERICA.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Bridgeport-Connecticut express to Boston was derailed at a viaduct. The engine and five cars fell thirty feet to the pavement below and were smashed to atoms. About thirty people were killed, and many were seriously injured.

LATER.

Twelve were killed and 44 injured.

THE TUBERCULOSIS COMMISSION.

IMPORTANT FINDINGS.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Royal Commission on Tuberculosis has presented its final report.

After ten years of research the Commission reaches the conclusion that human and bovine bacilli are practically indistinguishable, and mammals and men can reciprocally be infected. The bovine bacillus is constantly transmitted to man chiefly through the medium which is mostly responsible for tuberculosis in children.

Tubercular beef and pork are also sources of infection.

The Commission recommends more stringent food regulations.

THE POLITICAL SITUATION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, July 12th.
The attempt of the war-like Unionists to fan the dying embers of the resistance of the Lords to the Veto Bill and point out that the issue is not in doubt.

The Liberals are rather pleased at the prospect of a creation of Peers.

THE TRAIN WRECKING MANIA IN FRANCE.

LONDON, July 12th.
Paris telegrams report three more attempts to derail trains by placing timber on the rails.

Several arrests have been made.

JOURNALISTIC CHANGES.

LONDON, July 12th.
Mr. H. A. Gwynne, who resigned the editorship of the *Standard*, has been appointed Editor of the *London Morning Post*.

MUNIFICENT GIFT TO HOSPITALS.

LONDON, July 12th.
Lord Iveagh has presented to the King £50,000 to distribute among the hospitals of Dublin and the consumption hospital at Newcastle, Wicklow Co.

GERMANY AND FRANCE.

LONDON, July 12th.
A Paris telegram states that the Franco-German conversations are proceeding amicably.

It is understood that they relate to the agreement of 1909 (respecting Morocco). The Agadir incident has not yet been broached.

THE PERSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Persian loan of £1,250,000 for railway construction which bears interest at five per cent. has been issued at £96 1/2. The prospectus quotes a letter from the Foreign Office promising diplomatic support for the loan, but declining to undertake pecuniary liability.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE.

A MODIFICATION.

LONDON, July 12th.
A despatch from Tokyo received in New York says that the revision of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is regarded as the inevitable outcome of the Anglo-American arbitration treaty. Great Britain has proposed a modification whereby the clause regarding mutual assistance in time of war is made inapplicable when either party is fighting a nation with which the other has concluded an arbitration treaty. To this Japan has agreed.

TURKEY AND ALBANIA.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Porte has further prolonged the armistice with the Albanians for twenty days, but great impatience is being shown in Constantinople at what is described as the refractoriness of the tribesmen, which is attributed to foreign intrigues.

The *Times* publishes a long letter denouncing the ruthless extermination of Albanians by General Torgut, which it describes in detail.

HEAT WAVE RETURNS.

LONDON, July 12th.
The intense heat has returned to America, and numerous deaths are reported in the principal cities.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, July 12th.
The death is announced of General Sir Edwin Collen, a member of the Council of the British Empire League and Vice-President of the Central Asian Society.

DEATH OF SIR ELDON GORST.

LONDON, July 12th.
Sir Eldon Gorst is dead.

Sir Eldon Gorst had a distinguished career, beginning as Controller of Direct Taxes to the Egyptian Government in 1890, and Under Secretary of State for Finance in 1892. In 1907 he was appointed British Agent and Consul General to Egypt, a position which he filled up to the time of his death.

NATIVE RACES AND SPIRITUOUS LIQUORS.

LONDON, July 12th.
The Right Hon. L. Harcourt, replying to the memorial presented by the Native Races and Liquor Traffic Committee praying for an extension of the prohibition zone in Africa, said that the Imperial Government hoped there would be an early meeting of the Brussels Conference.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SPORTS MEETING.

LONDON, July 12th.
In brilliant sunshine, and in the presence of a large attendance at the Queen's Club, the athletic contests between Oxford and Cambridge Universities against Yale and Harvard Universities was commenced yesterday. Results were as follows:—

THROWING THE HAMMER.

Putnam, Oxford, 161 ft. 5 in. ... 1

HURDLE RACE.

Chisholm, Yale, 15 2/5 secs. ... 1

HIGH JUMP.

Canfield, Harvard, 5 ft. 11 3/8 in. ... 1

Afterwards in an exhibition jump the winner cleared 6 3/8 feet.

HALF MILE.

Pribble, Harvard, 1 min. 56 1/5 secs. ... 1

100 YARDS.

McMillan, Cambridge, 10 1/5 secs. ... 1

LONG JUMP.

Holder, Yale, 22 ft. 9 1/2 in. ... 1

TWO MILES.

Taylor, Oxford, 9 min. 29 1/5 secs. ... 1

QUARTER MILE.

Black, Cambridge, 49 4/5 secs. ... 1

ONE MILE.

Baker, Cambridge, 4 min. 27 3/5 secs. ... 1

Great enthusiasm was aroused by England winning in the final event.

[FROM "MANILA CABLENEWS"]

FILIPINOS AND INDEPENDENCE.

WASHINGTON, July 5th.
Sr. Quezon, Philippine Resident Commissioner to Washington, spoke yesterday at Tammany Hall, New York, on the occasion of the celebration of the 4th of July, and was tendered an ovation. In his speech he said that the occupation of the Philippines by the United States is contrary to the doctrines contained in the Declaration of American Independence. Either free the Philippines or the United States must do away with the celebration of the 4th of July. A colonial Government is a threat favourable to the establishment of an automatic Government here, and that in spite of all the things done by the United States the Filipino always says that he wants the liberty of his country.

THE POPE AND THE ARBITRATION MOVEMENT.

WASHINGTON, June 6th.
Archbishop Falconio, papal delegate to the United States, has received a letter from His Holiness Pope Pius X. applauding America for the lead taken by the Republic in the great peace movement that is now sweeping over the nations. The letter gives President Taft great credit for his part in the work.

ADMIRAL TOGO AND HIS OLD CHIEF.

As is generally known, Admiral Togo was a naval cadet on the *Worcester* under the late Capt. Smith, and he has never forgotten his friends on those days. Recently (according to the *Liverpool Post*) Admiral Togo made a special visit to the home of his old chief and friend, and deposited a wreath there. Even when the Russo-Japanese war was raging most furiously on the sea Admiral Togo maintained a constant correspondence with the widow of his late chief. He recently took tea with Mrs. Smith, and they conversed long of the days when Togo was but a lad on the *Worcester*.

FRENCH INDO-CHINA.

The Bulletin Economique of Indo-China contains some interesting information regarding the resources of the French colony. In the first place, it appears that the exports of rice in 1910 were larger than those of the preceding year, the progress of this cultivation in Indo-China compensating for the sensible decrease in the exports from Annam and Tonking. Cochinchina exported last year 1,106,220 tons of rice, or nearly 2,000 tons more than in 1909. The total exports of rice in 1910 amounted to 1,269,517 tons, of which 160,201 tons went to Tongking, 283,1 tons to Annam and 262 tons to Cambodia. The principal customers for Indo-Chinese rice are still Hongkong, and, in the second place, France and her colonies. Turning to maize, the total exports in 1910 were 83,280 tons, which were almost entirely absorbed by France. As regards minerals, the Charbonnages of Indo-China produced in 1910 a total of coal which is still modest but augurs well for the future. The Tongkingese exports of zinc ore last year were very large. And it may be noted that, according to *Sargenot-Major Durigne*, abundant stores of phosphates would be found in the provinces of Lang-Son, Thai-Nguyen, etc. Regarding finally the statistics relating to colonization in Indo-China, these show that vacant lands are still free or six times more numerous than those already conceded. The represented in 1910, 461,936 hectares (of which 307,781 have been put into use), and the lands which still remain to be conceded are estimated at 2,448,781 hectares. There is, therefore, no lack of room; labour remains insufficient in two districts out of three.

PANAMA CANAL BOND ISSUE.

THREE TIMES OVERSUBSCRIBED.

The Panama Three per cent. Bond issue for 50 million dollars was three times oversubscribed. This constitutes the first real test of the Government's credit, says the Washington correspondent of *The Times*, because all former issues have carried a circulation privilege—that is, the bonds could be deposited with the Treasury by national banks as security for the issue of bank notes amounting to 90 per cent. of the value of the bonds. The present issue is deprived of this privilege because it was desired to protect the outstanding two per cent. bonds, amounting to 750 million dollars, and to encourage small investors hitherto conspicuous by their absence.

The Secretary to the Treasury has long been opposed to the circulation privilege as a violation of economic principles, and maintained that the Government's credit is as good as that of three per cent. bonds could be sold at a premium without it. The bids received on the 13th numbered 10,000, averaging 102 1/2, and many small allotments were applied for, so that the Secretary is rightly pleased with the result.

THE GROWTH OF SAN FRANCISCO.

According to a report on the trade of San Francisco in 1910 by his Majesty's Consul-General, Mr. Walter H. Hearn, both merchants and retailers complained of severe business depression during the summer months, but towards the winter, conditions improved somewhat. One thing that militates against the prosperity of San Francisco the Consul says, is the condition of the labour market. There are strong unions in all trades, and the higher rates of wages paid, together with the shorter hours of labour, as compared with other towns on the coast, has seriously crippled the manufacturing trades. Manufacturing trade should naturally have been done at San Francisco has gone to Los Angeles, Portland, or Seattle, and the number of factories in existence, as compared with 904, shows a loss of over two-thirds. Notwithstanding these adverse conditions the city continues to grow, and the Census returns show a very satisfactory increase in the population which stands at 416,912, against 342,782 in 1900. San Francisco now takes rank as the eleventh city in size in the United States. The bank clearings show a gain of \$27,645,896, as compared with the year preceding, but this increase is not considered as a true indication of the amount of business transacted in San Francisco. The State generally has had a very prosperous year. California now leads all other States of the Union in the output of petroleum and gold, having passed Oklahoma in the production of the former in 1909 and Colorado in the latter in 1910.

RUBBER COMPANIES:

July 11th.

BOLD GAMBLERS.

TO DEEPEN WATER COURSES.

A NEW FORT.

CLAN FIGHTS.

THE CONFUCIAN DOCTRINE.

SCHOOL ACCOUNTS.

REVOLUTIONARY SPEECHES.

...and the

Eventually, it seems, there are to be vessels of the Olympic class on the Southman New York route. The second of these, of course, is the *Titanic*, which will be ready for service at the end of the year. The third yet to be built. These mammoth ships cost the White Star Line somewhere at a million and a half apiece, so that, roughly speaking, the three vessels will represent capital of close upon £4,500,000, invested in a single weekly service across the North Atlantic. Such figures are unparalleled, but they are the inevitable outcome of the demand for fast ships. Not many years back a good deal more than a million of money would have secured a very fine fleet, but as things go nowadays the cost of the modern liners has engendered the Australian trade cost anywhere between £2 and £35,000. The *Olympic*, of course, is four times as big.

A FAMINE PROBLEM IN ANHUI PROVINCE.

MR. BALFOUR'S EMPIRE VISION.

whole.
Sir Alfred Laurier, in reply, said they
of preference to the British Empire had
the better the more it had benefited
(Cheese). In making that statement he was
of the eyes of his listeners were questioned,
the Canadian reciprocity agreement with
United States struck a blow at Britannia
For such a doubt—he would not
charge—there was in his view no other
cause for alarm.
himself, it, as it could be removed at
tion. It was far, her aid might
(Laurier) by the United States, she did
believe it. (Cheers.) Otherwise he would
been the last to support it. (Cheers.) Canada's
principle as to trade was trade with the
Country in preference to any other coun-
(cheese)—and after that act on the
principles of trading with any and every
country in the world. (Cheers.)

Sir Joseph W. Morris said Sir W.
in the non-party and Imperial
of their mission to the old country, and
of benevolence or unification of the
defence of the Empire.

Sir E. P. Morris also replied.

have some knowledge or insight into the
prudence, are just as capable as doctors of
estimating the effect that such an emotion
Steward would have upon a woman of
of normally strong mind and nerves. It would
turn her into a raging, unmanageable
fury, or else it would paralyze her mentally
and physically for the time being she would
become just an incapable of calmly reason-
ing as if it were, in very truth, a lion tamer.
On a matter of emotional, somewhat hysterical
temperament the effect would be still more
marked. Beyond all reasonable question she
would become temporarily insane—that is,
the sense of losing the power to control her
and her actions at any given point within
certain time of the provocation. The stric-
titude of the law is that a person may use
lethal weapons, while the danger continues, but
must not use that weapon when the danger
which justified its first employment has ceased.

BEHDANG (SUMATRA) RUBBER AND PRODUCE

The Sungai Dangar (Malay) Rubber Company has been formed with a capital of £700 divided into shares of £1 each. The present issue is of 50,000 shares at par, of which 24,000 shares, fully paid, are taken by the vendors in full payment of the purchase consideration, and 26,000 are now offered for subscription. The prospectus states that the objects of the company are more particularly to acquire the Sungai Dangar Estate, consisting of 2,000 acres, situated in the Sundal district of Johore, Malacca Peninsula. The estate is very conveniently situated for transport and can be approached either by steam launch from Singapore or Johore Bahru, or by boat from the third mile-stone on the Sundal Road. The directors are Messrs. J. H. Brown, J. C. Brown, and J. H. Brown, and J. H. Brown. After allowing \$3,000 for the value of the jungle reserve, the cost of the planted area of 1,000 acres amounts to the very low capital cost of only £21 an acre. By June, 1915, the normal growth of the trees should increase the capital value of this acreage to about £50 an acre, and the prospectus proposes to sell the jungle gradually during the course of the next three or four years, opening about 200 to 250 acres a year. Chinese free labour is abundant, and temporary Chinese coolie lines have already been erected for the accommodation of the labour force. The vendors have agreed to hand over the planted area to the company on or about January 1, 1911, and the directors have arranged with their visiting agent that he shall obtain verification of the clean condition of the estate prior to the purchase consideration being paid over. The directors estimate that the crop in 1914-15 will be 6,000 lb., and in 1915-20 540,000 lb. The purchase price of the property is fixed by the directors at the sum of £24,000, payable in full in fully-paid shares, subject to the provisions of the contracts mentioned in the prospectus.

"My case of eczema first started on my hands and wrists and then it spread up my arms and to other parts of the body. One doctor told me it was blood poisoning but he did me no good at all. Another doctor told me it was eczema, but I'm sorry to say he did me very little good, and all this time the eczema was getting farther. Then I tried an infirmity. They healed my arms up,

started to do my own work again. It all broke out worse than before. I was washing my hands with soap and water, and I was using any kind to wash my hands, but to use Ointment or balm which I can tell you gave me much relief and I was able to wash my hands and arms and gave them a good washing and I then gave them a dressing with Cuticura Ointment. From then, for they started to heal straight away and it has never returned. My hands are now as good as new. I have been using Cuticura Soap and Ointment they were a mass of corruption and as big as two fists. I am now a member of the Y. M. C. A. and live at 22, North Street, Middleburg, Yorks., England. Send, 21, 1906.

On Jan. 22, 1910, I received the following letter:

"I am glad to inform you that I am perfectly cured of eczema. I have not had so much as a cure of eczema since I used Cuticura Soap and Ointment."

Cuticura Remedies are sold throughout the world.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR CLAIMS

The Council of Ministers at St. Petersburg have accepted the Japanese proposals for a settlement of the outstanding claims of Russian subjects arising out of the war. The question regarding the three hospital ships captured by Japan has been adjusted in a manner conformable with the dignity of both Powers.

Quite recently, says the *Harbin Daily News*, a strange report crept into the local foreign and vernacular Press to the effect that the Chinese Government contemplated the expulsion of the Jews from Manchuria. This report was at once breviated and destitute of corroborative details, so that it was hard to make head or tail of it. Fortunately the Harbin Press fairly long article on the subject, and from this it appears that the anti-Semitic movement had its origin at Harbin, nominally in the Chinese Commercial Society—a powerful organization in close touch with the foreign Boards of Trade, which in a representative sent to the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce at Peking, in reply to a letter from the conditions demanded by the Treaty with Russia, spoke in favor of the restriction of Jewish immigration into the Far East. In particular the Society asks that they be deprived of the privileges which Russian subjects enjoy by virtue of the Treaty of 1881. The motive assigned for these demands is the necessity for the removal of the persons and influence of the Jew in the Far East, which, owing to the recent document, threatens coming to the province. The Jews are described as unscrupulous traders who drive and exploit the Chinese. This characterization is, to be made in the most emphatic terms. With the report of the Chinese Commercial Society became known at Harbin, quite naturally the local Jews were greatly excited, and endeavored to assert in the Russian Press the repugnance of the Chinese to the Jew. It is to be noted without outside inspiration, that the anti-Semitic tendency. It is to be noted rather that this departure was inspired by the Russians and the more so in view of the fact that the Chinese Jews in their exceptional commercial activities and very close to the Chinese Commercial Society, the members of which occupy an exalted position in the professional transactions of the province, were by their Jewish brethren in the Far East, have therefore decided to take all possible measures to prevent the report being acted upon, when the Russo-Chinese Treaty is being revised. It is curious to note that in this remarkable report the hope is expressed that Russia will assent to the limitation of the rights of the Jews, whence it is seen the familiarity of the Chinese with the concept of the domestic problem. Another interesting rumour that the Chinese intend to punish to avenge themselves on the Jews, "the intellectuals" for the Chairmanship of Harbin paper, *Novaya Zhizn*, known to be controlled by the Jews, and for the powerful position on part of these "intellectuals" against the Chinese at the time of the recent revolution. The correspondent notes that the Chinese have never played any religious intolerance towards the Jews, who, apart from their few, which also in the course of centuries has been good at its residence, to orthodox Jews—have become virtually assimilated to the rest of the nation. What is more, until now the Chinese have shown no disposition to discriminate against Jews from foreign lands, and in the case of Russia have closed both Jews and the Orthodox as Russians, and

His Majesty's Consul in Java, Mr. Stearns, in a report on the trade and commerce of the island in 1910, says prices for bird-paradise skins remained very favourable till about the year. Franco, as usual, was the buyer. The Netherlands India Government is still contemplating a law forbidding the sale of birds of paradise, but the law has not been enforced. Supplies are getting so scarce that the value of the export is only £21,000 in 1910, against £23,890 in 1909 and £22,000 in 1908.



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN

1745.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.,
and from ALL WINE MERCHANTS.

[56]

As a Rule
you find that the longer
people have used it, the
less inclined they are to
go without it.

**Calvert's
Tooth Powder**

They know—they can tell from
their teeth—how well the den-
dificer does what they want, that
food particles are never allowed
to accumulate round teeth which
are kept so beautifully clean.
Then it contains the antiseptic
properties needed, and it polishes
without scratching the enamel,
and is distinctly pleasant to use.

Your Local Chemist or Store
is sure to stock and sell it.
F.C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, Eng.

[47-1]

**MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS**

A French Remedy for all irregularities
of the female system, such as
disorders of the bowels, or that on the first
day of any irregularity of the system
the pills may be administered. Those who
use them recommend them, for they
bring about the regularity of the
menstrual flow, and free the
system from all impurities and
diseases. All Chemists and Druggists
sell them. Write for full particulars to
MARTIN, Chemist, Southampton, Eng.

**MARTIN'S
APOL STEEL
PILLS**

**FOR
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION**

LOSS
OF
MEMORY
and
DEBILITY

to
feed the
NERVES

**CHAPOTEAU'S
PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME**

It increases vital energy and nerve
force, cures neurasthenia, dyspepsia,
fatigue, and nervous diseases in adults
and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

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PUBLISHED DAILY.

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A KING OF SHIPPING.

STORY OF A GREAT BRITISH ENTERPRISE.

Not so very many years ago, to mention the name of Owen Phillips in Leadenhall Street would merely have raised the comment, "Isn't he the King Line?" To-day Sir Owen Phillips, K.C.M.G., is without doubt the most significant figure in the world of British merchant shipping. He controls companies running at least 231 steamers with a total tonnage of about half-a-million. His rapid rise to such eminence in commerce, now that the hardness of competition has so sharpened business wits that the quick and clever are only on the level of mediocrity and win only average rewards, is plainly proof of genius. Certainly no one now could win to a position like Sir Owen's by more shrewdness and industrious plodding. To the ordinary commercial mind—the "nose for dollars," as the Americans say—there must be added precision, imagination, and daring to come to such success. And that is where it is. Sir Owen's deals have been not in single vessels, but in fleets of vessels: he secures the offices, the staffs, all the ships, and the trade—the "whole outfit"—to his already large collection. Quite recently he acquired the Glen Line steamers, and now runs these vessels in the Eastern trade in conjunction with the Shire line, a previous purchase.

When Sir Alfred Jones died recently it was freely said there was no man who could quite fill the vacant place at the head of the vast shipping concern which controlled over 100 fine steamers, besides many big coal and trading companies. Included in the group controlled by Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co., is the African Shipping Company, the British and African Steam Navigation Company, the Elder Line, Limited, and the Imperial West Indian Direct Mail Steamship Company.

THE GLEN STEAMERS.

Sir Owen Phillips was made chairman of the group, and he signified the fact by a subtle extension of the activities of the concern in a quite new direction, through the purchase of the historic Glen line, whose steamers trade between London, Middlesborough, Hull, and Antwerp to the Straits Settlements, China, and Japan. There is something spacious and startling in all Sir Owen's deals, and it may be confidently expected that he will, from this beginning with the Glen boats, revivify the respect and influence which the red ensign almost lost in the East when the Germans purchased several British lines old-established there.

It was the Glen line which may be said to have finished the famous China tea clipper. One of the Glen steamers, in those now distant days, an iron vessel, was entrusted with a cargo of new-season tea. It was thought a dangerous experiment; there was the heat of the engines to be considered, and the iron was expected to sweat and so the cargo would be ruined. The first condition in which it was landed, however, falsified this expectation, and the old-time wooden floors, with their studding sails, sky-sails, and even moon sails, were doomed. Since then the Glen boats have maintained the reputation first gained for safe carriage of valuable Eastern consignments. There are seven vessels in the line, totalling 32,000 tons, all of them of recent build, of good speed, and well fitted for a limited number of passengers.

MODERNISING AN OLD COMPANY.
Though Sir Owen Phillips, who is fitting Messrs. Elder, Dempster & Co. to do in Eastern seas what that company accomplished on the West African coast under Sir Alfred Jones, is as yet not so well known to the general public as was Sir Alfred, there is no doubt he is now a more dominant man in the world of British shipping than was the late head of that Liverpool house.

He attracted the attention and respect of his fellows in his own world first by the way he handled the Royal Mail Steam Packet Company when appointed its chairman. To put it mildly, that company, besides being old, had become old-fashioned. Sir Owen made it young again, modern, and wonderfully alive. There fell away any doubt about its dominance in its sphere, the West Indies and the River Plate, and its power to maintain that position. New enterprise may be said to be expected of it. Such a vessel as the *Atalanta*, lately added to its fleet, is a very noticeable addition to the British Mercantile marine, adding credit to that. The fleet now totals 49 large liners.

NO SHIPPING DEALS.
The big deal which Sir Owen engineered, the purchase of the Pacific Steam Navigation Company, involving a million and a half sterling, is still fresh in the memory. That fleet comprises 44 liners, including the *Oreos*, of 7,103 tons. Another purchase was the Morocco Line (formerly Messrs. Forwood Brothers & Co.), a favourite tourist service.

As though maintaining the profitable activity of such a great navy and so many trading concerns were not enough for his capacities, Sir Owen is also chairman of the London and Thames Haven Oil Wharves of the "King" Line of steamers, vice-chairman of the Port of London Authority, vice-president of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, and member of the executive committee of King Edward's Hospital Fund.

He is the son of Rev. Canon Sir James Erasmus Phillips, twelfth baronet, and the nephew of Lady Phillips, sister of the fifth Baron Wyndham. He is a member of Parliament, representing Pembroke and Haverfordwest in the Liberal interest. It is encouraging to remember that Sir Owen Phillips, who does know practically what British commerce means through experience gained in handling it on a scale somewhat daunting to the imagination of the ordinary man, has come to conclusions about it quite opposite those arrived at by Mr. Austen Chamberlain and Sir Gilbert Parker. *Morning Leader.*

OVERLAND TO SOUTH AMERICA.

The Siberian Railway is an example of an engineering project which has diverted a certain amount of traffic from the sea. The Transindian Railway is another. But such cases are rare. The sea necessarily remains the great medium of communication between distant portions of the globe. The desire to reduce the time occupied in voyages by putting the hand to the full advantage is, however, irrefragable. It is responsible for a project which has found considerable support in Spain. This is none other than a scheme for building a railway from Tangier to a point on the West African Coast, and running a line of steamers thence to Brazil. The idea is that the sea voyage would be cut down to three days. It is estimated that it will cost £25,000,000 to carry out the scheme, and that the company likely to benefit by the new route will cheerfully bear their share of the annual interest charges. It is understood, however, that the steamship companies engaged in the South American trade do not consider that any immediate opposition threatens them.

THE LILIES OF JAPAN.

Japanese lilies of many kinds are now so common in gardens that few people realise how rare they were fifty or sixty years ago, before the opening of the treaty ports enabled the Japanese to bring their wild plants for foreign gold and to lay the foundations of an industry which has grown to such an extent that at the present time hundreds of thousands of bulbs are shipped every year from Yokohama to different parts of the world. Like California and Western China, Japan is essentially a native home of lilies; and although the Japanese have been gathering them in thousands since the trade in lily bulbs began, these wild lilies still furnish a large proportion of the total number of bulbs sent out of the country. When collected in their native haunts the bulbs are mostly small and of no great commercial value, so they are grown on for a year or two in the rich soil of nursery gardens till they have reached marketable size. Most of the nurseries are on the hillsides in the neighbourhood of Tokyo and Yokohama, and the cultivation of the rarer kinds of lilies is generally carried on in tea plantations, where the bulbs are grown between the rows of tea plants so that they have some protection from the scorching rays of the sun.

With hardly an exception all Japanese lilies are beautiful, but *Lilium auratum*, or the "Hill Lily," is queen of them all. Although it has been known to botanists since the early part of the last century, it did not find its way into gardens till brought into commerce by Veitch just fifty years ago; and, as may be imagined, its first appearance created a good deal of excitement in horticultural circles. At the time when the treaty ports were first opened to foreign trade this lily was a veritable weed in parts of Japan, growing in countless thousands on the wooded hills near Yokohama and on the slopes of Fuji Yama. Now, thanks to the ruthless work of the collectors of seeds for export, it is no easy matter to find a single wild plant of *auratum* in that neighbourhood. The finest form of it is the *Saga Yari* of Japan, known to us as *Macranthum* or *Platyphyllum*. It should always be grown in preference to the old form of *auratum*, for the flowers are infinitely more beautiful, and the lily itself is more robust and takes more kindly to cultivation. Other good forms of *auratum* are *Wittii* or *Virgiale*, with an unsightly white flower of exquisite purity and delicacy, and *Edulis*, in which a rich plum colour takes the place of the gold of the old plant; but, unlike *Macranthum*, both these are slender, delicate plants, by no means easy to manage though worth a good deal of trouble.

Another Japanese lily, *Speciosum*, often mistaken for *Lilium auratum*, is well known in one form or another, if only because, thanks to the manipulation of the bulbs by means of cold storage, it is found in flower shops in season and out of season from January to December, while last year it was even hawked about the streets of London on more than one occasion. The most beautiful of the *Speciosum* group is the white flowered lily known as *Kraszewski*, not the rather second-rate white variety, sold in such numbers by the florists and which under the name of album comes to us in myriads from the bulb gardens of Holland, but a far finer thing, exquisite alike in shape and in the contrast between the snow-white petals and the flower, the apple green back of the petals, and the deep gold of the anthers. *Kraszewski* is not a wild lily of Japan, and although tradition ascribes it originally to Korea, there is a good deal of uncertainty as to its origin. In what is known as the typical form, *Speciosum* rises every imaginable change in a beautiful colour scheme of pink and white; and, as a variety, it is one of the most beautiful in the world.

Of late years a splendidly richly coloured form of tall robust growth has appeared, known as *Speciosum rubrum magnificum*, which but for a serious shortage in the supply of cultivated bulbs in Japan nine or ten years ago would probably still be a stranger to our gardens. At their wit's end to know how to cope with the demand, the Yokohama merchants despatched their emissaries all over the country in search of the natural habitat of *Speciosum*, and after a long hunt, especially among the innumerable islands to the south-east of the mainland, the collectors came on this lily in the small group of islands west of Nagasaki, where they found it in great abundance, not only growing wild but also in cultivation as a hyacinth, as, for instance, in potato fields, where the lily would be grown between a row of potatoes. As soon as the bulbs are ripe they are dug up, and when they have been cleaned and dried in the sun the seeds are returned or exported to China as food stuff.

Speciosum is not the only lily bulb which serves for food, for poor people about the bulb gardens commonly eat the bulbs of *Auratum* that are rejected by the nurserymen of Yokohama as being unsuitable for export; and long before the merchant's ever thought of growing the *Tiger Lily* for the sake of its flowers the bulb had been in cultivation as a vegetable; patches of this lily grown partly as a vegetable will generally be found in the Japanese back garden, and when properly cooked with a sauce made from the Soyas, and served with rice and sugar a dish of *Tiger Lily* is said to be most appetizing. The *Tiger Lily* is so well known that little need be said about it except that the original form is now quite eclipsed by that known as *Fortunei giganteum*, a truly noble plant often as much as 8 ft. high, and with a thick woody stem by which it may always be identified; the fine black stalked variety *Spondana*, though not so robust as the *Tiger Lily*, is another, is a particularly good plant for potting.

Of other Japanese lilies, *Karumi* and *Rubrum* are the only pink self-coloured lilies in cultivation. Neither is at all easy to manage, for although the rather delicate buds of these very early flowering lilies come on the market at Yokohama in June, they are kept in store till the general export season begins in late autumn, seldom arriving in Europe till about Christmas, or nearly a year after they have been in the ground; therefore it is best to grow these lilies from seed as is being done at Kew and other places.

The large group of *Elegans* lilies numbers several of interest, and many that are hardly worth troubling about. Most of them are dwarf, and of these that known as *Alice Wilson* is a showy lily, with huge upright cups of bright gold; *Venusium* has warm coloured flowers, while *Edulis* is an unusually deep red cup. Of the taller varieties, *Batmanis* is a beautiful wild plant of West Honda, growing four feet high, and with fine spotted apricot cups, borne in an umbel at the top of the stem. It is rather a capricious lily, and the foliage has a painful way of dying off prematurely, ruining the appearance of the plant. *Elegans wilsonii* is a tall, late-flowering form, with finely-spotted upright cups of a light orange-red colour. *Lilium longiflorum* (or the "Gum Lily," as the Japanese call it because of the great length of the flower tube) is seldom seen in gardens away from the south or west. For ages it has been cultivated on a large scale in Japan, more in fact than any other lily; and the natural result of over-cultivation, both there and in Bermuda, where it is also largely grown for export, has followed in the shape of the fungoid disease which affects some forms of this lily so seriously. Of late years a new variety from the Linkin

Islands has been brought into commerce under the name of *Formosum*, and although coming from a comparatively warm climate, has so far proved itself hardy in England. This lily is far in advance of the other Japanese kinds of *Longiflorum* for growing out of doors, and what is more important it is so far free from disease. *Alexandria* is a lily of modern introduction, as beautiful as it is rare. *Alexandria* may be described as a very lovely white *Kraszewski*, with the inside of the trumpet faintly dusted with gold; the bulb is robust and not hard to manage.

Japan sends us other *Elegans* or true lilies, besides *longiflorum*; and *Brownii* is one of the best of them. A fatal tendency on the part of the bulb to die in a cold, wet winter will probably prevent this lily from ever becoming at all common in gardens; but if the gardener sees to it that any excess of moisture is carried away from the bulb, by planting it on an inverted pot, an old drain pipe filled with gravel, or something of that sort, there is no reason why *Brownii* should not be successfully grown. It is generally seen with a solitary flower, but when well managed will bear three or four of the beautiful trumpets, white and waxy as the bloom of a camellia on the inside, the reverse of the petal a deep reddish brown.

Brownii *odoratum*, botanically known as *japonicum* *Colchestrans*, is much easier to manage than *Brownii*, with which, as a matter of fact, it has little or nothing in common, except the shape of the flower, which, however, is more stumpy than in *Brownii* and less deeply coloured on the outside. This lily lacks something, too, of the graceful growth of the other, but for all that is quite worth growing, and the observant gardener will make full use of the little bulbs produced in such profusion at the base of the stems.

A beautiful lily figuring often in catalogues but seldom in gardens is *L. leichlinii*, a wild child of the woods and sprays of Fuji Yama mountain; slender and graceful but very difficult. It usually has three or four large irregular citizen turn cups dotted with purple and of extraordinarily delicate beauty, borne on a slender stem seldom a yard in height, which has a curious way of creeping about under the earth before finally emerging into daylight often as much as a foot away from the bulb. The cultivation of this lily is not generally successful, and as a result its life is all too short. In Maximowicz we have what the Japanese call a red flowered *Leichlinii*, but it would be more correct to describe it as a *Tiger Lily* of slender and delicate growth and rather difficult culture. It seems to be a hybrid, and is variable both in the habit of growth and the character of the blooms.

Cordifolium and *Glohnii* are both Japanese relatives of the *Lilium* group of the Himalayas and Western China; and, unlike *cordifolium*, which grows very happily in our climate, remaining dwarfed and obstinately refusing to make any show of their natural beauty. Of dwarf lilies other than *Elegans*, Japan sends us the diminutive *Cordifolium*, with its tiny upright red cups, as well as its yellow flowered sister *Cordifolium*, both lovers of the sun and easy to manage in light soils. Then there is *Medeoloides*, or the "Wheat Lily," the leaves arranged wheel-like on the stem in the most gorgeous fashion. This diminutive *Medeoloides* is almost unknown in English gardens; yet a deep red of sweet red would make it just a well as *Solomon* of which makes such an excellent carpet for it. The flowers are perfect little turn-cups of a beautiful red, less fiery than those of the *Siberian* turn-cup and more variable, but very charming. Though left to the last *L. Hansoni* is by no means the least of Japanese lilies, in fact it seems to take most kindly of them to English homes, and may, generally, be relied upon to give a most charming effect to a garden, indifferent to almost everything but a prolonged drought. It is the Japanese counterpart of our common *Martagon*, the flowers rather more waxy perhaps, and of course yellow instead of purple.

In the cultivation of Japanese lilies it is well to bear in mind that, as nature has provided them with an additional mass of roots at the bottom of the stem, we must plant them deeply and between ground shading shrubs, so that the stem roots may not be parched by the sun; they must take care to moisten them with leaf-mould every year. As to soil, a rich well-drained humus with plenty of fine charcoal in it, or even a cool moist sandy or gravelly loam seems to answer well. Lime is poison to most of the species, though *Hansoni* and *Brownii* seem more or less indifferent to it, and a prolonged drought is fatal to nearly all. Only those who have observed their ways closely realize how wonderfully they prosper if during the growing season the based roots can push down to water while the bulb and top soil are no more than pleasantly moist. Sun they must have, though most of them, and the earlier sorts especially, prefer the rays of a little tempered by thin overhanging branches; all are quite hardy, except some of the *Lilium* which have their homes in the southern islands of Japan, and these need protection from a hard English winter. None can bear stagnant moisture or a clammy soil, and all do best in our climate if raised from seed, so that the failures and disappointments resulting from fungoid diseases of the bulbs may be eliminated. *The Times.*

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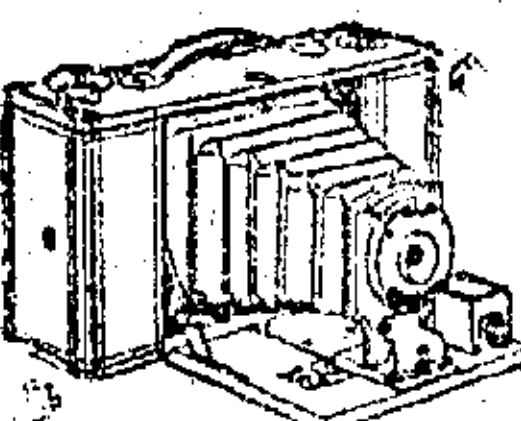


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NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

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Goods are being landed at their risk into the
hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of
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delivery of immediately.

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or they will not be recognised.

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have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining
undelivered after the 14th inst. will be subject
to rent.

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be left in the Godowns, where they will be
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CARLOWITZ & Co.,
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Hongkong, 7th July, 1911. [4]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "AMERICA MARU."

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU
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THE above-named Steamer having
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counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery
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the 13th inst., at 5 P.M., will be landed at Con-
signees' risk and expense and delivery must then
be taken from Company's Godown.

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No Claims will be recognised after the Goods
have left the Steamer or Godown, and all Goods
remaining undelivered on THURSDAY, the 20th
inst., afternoon, will be subject to rent and
landing charges.

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same to be arranged.

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K. MATSUDA,
Agent.
Hongkong, 11th July, 1911. [924]

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On Sale at the *Hongkong Daily Press* Office.
Hongkong: 6th February, 1911.

The careful student of current events will have noted from time to time, and so recently as a few days ago, that when an airman just wriggles out of the grisly clutch of Death he sets up to a great tradition. If he has run into a house, knocked the roof off, and twisted his aeroplane into a tangle of scorp-iron atop a heap of wooden splinters, before he climbs from off the ruins and surveys the wreckage he pulls out a well-burnished case and "nonchalantly" lights a cigarette. It suggests a fine aplomb, nerve, detached indifference to death, and studied self-control. It always strikes me as being an excessively pleasing spectacle to see the airman puffing a wreath of cigarette smoke into the jaws of the specter of death, and looking behind our hero's attempts to conquer the world, as if our man was nonchalant an attitude as that of a certain d. ing stage soldier who, in a brief moment of consciousness and with his last breath, gasped out a desire to know "what was the Derby."

The odd part of the business is that we cannot buy much-avaunt with nicotine, in the face of which, or any so-called of the flesh, with any other form of tobacco than the shredded Virginia or the aromatic Turkish weed rolled up in pipe paper. An Airman would not pose on his twisted plume with such studied ease if he had to take out a pouch and a pipe, knock 'the colts' of the last smoke out on his heel, and fill the briar from the pouch. This is one of the few remaining things that are impossible. One might be pathetic and sentimental about it, and there is something about the gurgle of a pipe and the mechanical tendency to wheeze to it which it makes it acceptable in drama of the purely domestic type. An Airman could not, in the same moment that he lights a cigarette, put on a two-shilling Havana. The mere act of nipping the end and pulling off the bandage would spoil the pose. The cigar may suit the drama of the iron jaw, and play its part in a long-drawn-out scene of tense bluffing. One finds it a neatly handled weapon, the finger of the higher financial managers, after dinner, at the moment when they have the poor man who has for nothing to sell which they want to buy for nothing, full of red wine and rich food and temporarily soft both in head and heart. But when tense moments come to the flying man it is the cigarette—or sudden death.

It is interesting to trace the cigarette for the days of its incoming popularity to this moment of triumph, when it has become a symbol of courageous nonchalance. In the early days of the cigarette it was undoubtedly wicked. I am not quite sure, but I believe was Mr. W. L. Abington who made the cigarette wicked in these heroic days when gallant William Terries defied the world in Adolphus drama. In those days one might smile at a smile and be a villain; but no stage villain could deliver the goods, the consequences of sin forced in the overheated temperature of the melodramatic author's study, without a cigarette. Your villain, at that time, did his villainy wearing clothes, and if he appeared in a sack storm it was in a black French sack, which he thrown back to show that it was lined with "red and blue." And always the cigarette. "Ha! Ha!" he said to the woman, flicking the ashes of the cigarette, "what do I care? you have no home, that the baby is starving and that you cannot walk another yard? Y may die—*curse you—die in the snow.*" A hereabouts he took a pull on the glorified coffin nail and blew smoke rings in the direction of the famished child. A kinder-hearted villain smoking a pipe, puffing smoke at instead of rings, was able to pawn her diamond earrings and the hair curl under a respectable roof. But in those days the cigarette was withering, wicked, and with it one could do really dead villainies as one blew filmy wreaths of truth and blue across the footlights.

Then the cigarette, with no more apparent reason than is behind the street boy who turns from marbles to peepers, suddenly turned gay and symbolized the merry, carefree habit of the addressed one. When the time came for more cognac and you went to Brichmont, Bouleigne, or Margate, you were not complacent with a cigarette as part of your costume. You were exuberant youth what the straw in the mouth of the groom is to the world of stable men might as well walk into the Carlton Hotel without money, or put up for election at the Athenaeum without reputation, as have opportunity to appear on a seaside pier without a cigarette. To do that is a greater guarantee of staying power. Advancing in age is a bold head, or winks that follow the shape of a well selected last cutout. I do not pretend to explain this tradition beyond hazarding the guess that the development of the musical comedy form of entertainment was responsible for it. On the musical comedy stage one cannot be gay and you cannot with a cigarette any more than one can be mildly wicked without one. I do not know why this champagne habit is so. I only know it is so.

But when did the cigarette become the symbol of self-control and the means of expressing one's sense for those in peril in the air? I suppose I am an incompetent critic of our so-called poets, but alas! you have really caught me guessing, and I doubt whether I can find an answer. There is no drama, of the aeroplane in the theatre; it is still played out in the air about the aerodrome, and occasionally round chimney-stacks or house-tops. There is literature on the subject, and, indeed, this is probably the first contribution to the psychology of the cigarette so far as it affects the aviator. There are only two possible explanations. One is that no one knows, and the aviator himself does not know. There is much to be said for this. "There is much to be said for it," he does not know how to come down. If he is so nervous about a simple matter like that, how is he to know why he smokes a cigarette when he comes down? Humpty Dumpty descended from the sky. The other is more ingenious, and being more so, I am directly proud of it. "The aviator's pockets are always full of spanners, oil cans, of waste, and presents of jewellery from adoring feminine hero-worshippers. In moments of peculiar stress it is difficult to know what to do with one's hands. One cannot put them into one's pockets. In periods of emotion people betray themselves by their gestures—they let their nails or make nervous gestures. If undignified, and an aviator is nothing, if he is dignified. Therefore, he goes up with a cigarette fixed between his skull and ear, and when he comes down suddenly, deprived of the solace of his spanner-filled pockets he at once lights the cigarette. It is something for his hands to do. I am pleased to be able satisfactorily to elucidate this obscure point in the psychology of the air, and I beg leave to say that in consideration that I have not been caught guessing to be caught again when posing a question almost as deadly a sin as to be caught without a cigarette when one glares at a beauty through the manglet remnants of an aeroplane.—Daily Mail.

Per value each share £1. Calls paid up are:-	Malayan Companies
15/ paid	Alor-Pongau
2/ fy. "	Anglo-Johore
17/3 "	Anglo-Malay
3/ fy. "	Bakap... ..
15/ "	Banteng
2/ fy. "	Batu Caves
15/ }	Batu Kawan... ..
2/ fy. "	Batu Tiga
15/ }	Berauang Selangor
2/ fy. "	Bernam Porak
15/ }	Do. Ordinary
2/ fy. "	Sidor
12/6 }	Plands Selangor
2/ fy. "	Bukit Cloh
2/ fy. "	Bukit Knjang
15/ }	Bukit Mertajam
Options	Bukit Rajah... ..
fy. paid	Bukit Selangors
2/ 9/ "	Castelfield
8/ "	Chanakut Salak R. and Ti
9/ fy. "	Chersonese
2/ 1/3 "	Chviet
2/ fy. "	Choia Rubber
2/ fy. "	Cicely Ordinary
2/ fy. "	" Preferred
fy. "	Consol. Malay
2/ fy. "	Damansara
fy. "	Dennistown
2/ fy. "	Ennis Selangor
2/ 1/0 "	Fed. Selangor
15/ "	Gua Koo Est.
2/ fy. "	Garing (Malacca)
fy. "	Golconda
£1 fy. "	Golden Hope
fy. "	Gua-Kaluapong
fy. "	H. and Lowlands
15/ "	Inch Kenneth
10/ "	Johore Para
12/6 "	Johore K. Lands
fy. "	Jong-Lander
17/6 "	Jugra (Ordinary)
2/ fy. "	Jura Estates
2/ 1/ "	K'pong Kuantan
2/ fy. "	Kanuning "A"
fy. "	Do. "B"
fy. "	Kapar Para
fy. "	Kellins... ..
7/8 "	"Kepong
2/ fy. "	Killinghall
fy. "	Kinta Kellars
2/ 1/ "	Kluang
2/ 1/ "	Kluai-Kellae
10/ }	Kota Tinggi
2/ 1/ }	Khota Tampian
fy. "	Krubong
fy. "	Kuala Klang
2/ fy. "	Kuala Lumpur
2/ 2/ "	Kuala Pah
2/ fy. "	Kuala Selangor
16/ "	Labu
2/ 7/6 "	Lanaalon
2/ 1/ "	Fedoury
2/ 2/ "	Lenda
2/ fy. "	Linggi
2/ 13/ "	London Asiatic
2/ fy. "	Lumut Est.
fy. "	Malincley Est.
	Malincley 7 1/2 Curn. Pa

Singapore Fraser & Co's Prices, May 31	Dividends	Par value each share £1. Calls paid up are:—
18/2½	100%	fy. paid.
15.0.0	5% 150%	2/ fy. " 14/ " " 2/ fy. "
4.8.0	10% 6%	2/ fy. " 10/ " " 17/6 " " 12/6 " " fy. "
2.4.6	11½%	2/ fy. " 15/ " " fy. "
2/7½	.....	fy. "
14.0.0	80%	2/ fy. " £1 " "
6.0.0	7½%	15/ " " 16/ " " fy. "
3.6	.....	fy. "
2.0.0	150%	2½/ " "
2.0.0	153½%	2/ fy. "
18/2½	100%	15/6 " "
3.15.6	7½%	17/6 " "
11.6	30% 90%	2/ fy. " 15/ " " 12/6 " "
4.12.6	25%	fy. "
5.15.0	40% 6½%	15/ " " 7/ " "
4.8.9	50%	7/6 " "
11.10.0	25%	15/ " " 15/ " "
.....	25%	2/ fy. "
3/3 pm	15%	10/ " "
6-	.....	5/ paid
7.10.0	65%	10/ " " Options
.....	7½%	5/ paid
.....	.....	10/ " "
.....	57½%	Options 10/ paid 15/ "
.....	20%	fy. paid
6.16.0	75%	fy. " fy. "
11/2½	30%	17/6 " " 12/6 " "
4.5.0	12½%	6/ " " fy. "
3.5.6	10%	17/6 " "
1.11.6pm	.....	fy. "
2.1.3	160%	fy. "
10/7	25%	1/6 " "
17/6	.....	2/ fy. "
.....	.....	10/ " "
.....	.....	2/ " "

Malayan Companies.	Singapore Frasar & Co.'s Prices, May 31	Dividend
Malacca Ordinary	918.3	.....
Merliman	4/7	.....
Merton Syndicate .. ..	.....	10%
Mout Austin	112.0	.....
Narborough Est. .. ..	.....	25%
North Hummel	3/11	.....
Padang Jawa .. ..	.....	.....
Pandan Johore	2.3.3	325%
Pataling .. ..	.....	.....
Pelohap (Johore)	7/1	124%
Perak .. ..	.....	.....
Peneiro Est. ... ..	.....	10%
Pryo .. ..	.....	.....
Ratanuf	28/9	6%
Rembia .. ..	.....	.....
Rim .. ..	.....	.....
R. Est. of Krian .. ..	.....	.....
R. of Johore	1210.0	50%
Sagga	412.0	40%
Seahold	2.6.0	375%
Selangor .. ..	.....	.....
Seletar Rubber	112.6pm	38%
Sempah	47.3	30%
Sendayan	3.2.6	.....
Seremban	3.2.6	30%
Serangoon .. ..	.....	.....
Shelford .. ..	.....	.....
Singiting (N. S.)	4/4	124%
Singapore Para	6/1	71%
Straits (Bertan) .. ..	.....	.....
Stamper	412.6	30%
Sungai Bahru	10.54	35%
Sungai Choh .. ..	.....	.....
Sungai Kapar	4.0.0	10%
Sungai Krub	512.6	30%
Sungai Lung .. ..	.....	.....
Sungai Salak .. ..	.....	.....
Sungai Way .. ..	.....	.....
Tangkah .. ..	.....	.....
Third Mile .. ..	.....	.....
Thomley .. ..	.....	10%
Ud. Sun Pctong .. ..	.....	.....
Val d'Or Est. .. ..	.....	.....
Vallambrosa	1.0.6	75%
Trust and Finance Companies.		
Anglo-Straits R. T. ....	.....	.....
Eastern Internat. Trust ..	.....	20%
Mid-East Invest .. ..	.....	.....
Rubber Plants. Inves. Trust	.....	74%
R. Share Trust .. ..	.....	.....
Straits M. & Trust .. ..	.....	.....
India, Ceylon, Borneo, Java and Sumatra.		
Anglo-Java .. ..	.....	.....
Asahan (Sumatra) .. ..	.....	.....
Bangawan R. .. ..	.....	.....
Beaufort .. ..	.....	.....
Central Sumatra .. ..	.....	.....
India Pontianah .. ..	.....	.....
Java Amalgam .. ..	.....	.....
Kimanis .. ..	.....	.....
Langkon .. ..	.....	.....
Manchester .. ..	.....	.....
Nirmala (Java) .. ..	.....	.....
Pontianak	8/7	334%
Sumatra Para
Sumatra Props.	47.3	10%
United Serdang	412.6	20%

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FRENCH INDO-CHINA:		
Hanoi	Annam	Tourane
Haiphong	Hue	Salgon
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Manila	Iloilo	Cebu
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Sarawak	Labuan	British N. Borneo
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Johore	Sungei Ujong	Selangor
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PLAN of KORE and HYOGO

PLAN of FOREIGN SETTLERS, TIENTSIN

PLAN of TIENTSIN (KIAOCHAU)

PLAN of FOREIGN CONCESSION, SHANGHAI

PLAN of HONGKONG (SHANGHAI) with Inset
Showing the EXTENDED SETTLEMENT

LARGE PLAN of the CITY of VICTORIA

PLAN of NEW TERRITORY (KOWLOON)

PLAN of KOWLOON

PLAN of MANILA

PLAN of SAIKONG

PLAN of SINGAPORE

PLAN of BATAVIA

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Hugo C. A. Fromm, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1911.

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN Route to EUROPE.

The *Hainan* with the Siberian Mail is due to arrive here, on Saturday, the 15th inst.

The *Empress of Japan*, with the Canadian Mail, left Shanghai on Monday, the 10th inst. at 9 A.M., and may be expected here to-day.

FOR	PER	DATE
Choofoo and Newchwang	Per	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang and Sourabaya	Per	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Kobe	Per	Thursday, 13th, 11.00 A.M.
Swatow	Per	Thursday, 13th, Noon
Macao	Per	Thursday, 13th, 1.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Per	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Manila	Per	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Taking Mail for Cebu and Iloilo	Per	Thursday, 13th, 3.00 P.M.
Singapore	Per	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Mojito, Manzanillo, Guaymas (Mexico)	Per	Thursday, 13th, 4.00 P.M.
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Per	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Singapore, Penang and Colombo	Per	Thursday, 13th, 5.00 P.M.
Swatow, Ningpo and Shanghai	Per	Friday, 14th, 10.00 A.M.

AMOI, KEEUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKKAICHI, SHIMIZU, YOKO, HAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

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Macao
Ningpo and Shanghai
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Macao
Samarang and Sourabaya
Manila, (Taking Mails for Cebu and Iloilo)
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Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobe
Taichow and Tientsin
Zakut
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBÉ, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO

Swatow, Amoy and Foochow
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth, Dunedin and Fremantle

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

July 12th.
On London—
Telegraphic Transfer 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, on demand 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 1/9 1/2
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight 1/9 1/2
Credits, at 4 months' sight 1/10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight 1/10

On Paris—
Bank Bills, on demand 228
Credits, at 4 months' sight 232

On Germany—
On demand 164 1/2

On New York—
Bank Bills, on demand 43 1/2
Credits, at 60 days' sight 44 1/2

On Bombay—
Telegraphic Transfer 135
Bank, on demand 135 1/2

On Calcutta—
Telegraphic Transfer 135
Bank, on demand 135 1/2

On Shanghai—
Bank, at sight 74 1/2
Private, 30 days' sight 75 1/2

On Yokohama—
On demand 88 1/2

On Manila—
On demand 88 1/2

On Singapore—
On demand 77 1/2

On Batavia—
On demand 13 1/2

On Saigon—
On demand 1 1/2

On Bangkok—
On demand 84 1/2

SOVEREIGNS, Bank's Buying Rate \$11.00

GOLD LEAF, 100 fine, per tael \$57.40

BAR SILVER, per do. 24 1/2

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Chinese 20 cents pieces \$7.34 discount
Chinese 10 \$7.55
Hongkong 20 \$7.18
Hongkong 10 \$7.41

SHARE LIST.—QUOTATIONS. Hongkong, July 12th, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS.				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$895, sales
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	\$6	\$87.10/-
China Bank, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$93, buyers
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.15
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$74, sal. & sel.
COAL & MINES.				
Euro Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 75.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$53, buyers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Tls. 75	all	Tls. 46.
Leong Kung-Mow & Co. Spin. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 53.
Boy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 22.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$7 1/2	\$6	\$21 1/2, buyers
DOCKS AND WHARVES.				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & G. Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$50	all	\$50, sales
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	10,000	\$6 1/2	all	\$6 1/2, buyers
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	57,700	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 57 1/2 x d.
Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Co., Ltd.	36,000	Tls. 100	all	Tls. 22 and 1/2 in Shanghai
Farwick & Co., Limited	18,000	\$25	all	\$53, sellers
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	400,000	\$16	all	\$3.40 buyers
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$195.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$21 1/2, buyers
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	15,000	\$50	all	\$120
Manila Motopole Hotel Limited	15,000	\$10	all	\$75, sellers
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$150, buyers
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$18 1/2, buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$7 1/2, buyers
INSURANCE.				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$203 1/2, sales
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$119 buyers
China Traders Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.35	\$25	\$105.
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	\$50	\$355
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$25	\$5	Tls. 169 buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$810
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	\$60	\$200, @ Ex 73
LANDS AND BUILDINGS.				
Hongkong Land Investment Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$94 buyers
Hampstead Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$61
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	\$30	\$25, buyers
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Tls. 50	all	Tls. 94.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING.				
Société Française des Charbons de Tonkin	16,000	Fcs. 250	all	\$700.
Bamb Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$2	all	\$2
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$12 1/2
Philippine Co., Limited	75,000	\$10	all	\$11.10, buyers
REFINERIES.				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$84, buyers
Leong Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$22
STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$104, sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19, buyers
Hongkong, Canton & Macao S.S. Co., Ltd.	80,000	\$15	all	\$31, sellers
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.	60,000 pref.	\$25	all	\$64 (1/2 don. @ 6 1/2)
Shell Transport & Trading Co., Limited	2,500,000	\$1	all	\$3.9
Star Ferry Company, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$125, buyers
South China Morning Post, Limited	6,000	\$25	all	\$115, buyers
Steam Laundry Company, Limited	20,000	\$5	all	\$61
STORES AND DISPENSARIES.				
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited	1,200	\$10	all	\$9, buyers
Wm. Powell, Limited	15,000	\$7	all	\$54, buyers
Watkins, Limited	10,000	\$10	all	\$3, sellers
A. S. Watson & Co., Limited	90,000	\$10	all	\$6, buyers
Weismann, Limited	2,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
H. Price & Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$12, buyers
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited	9,900 ordy.	\$10	\$4	\$10.
Union Waterboat Co., Limited	100 shares	\$10	all	\$300.
	50,000	\$10	all	\$61.

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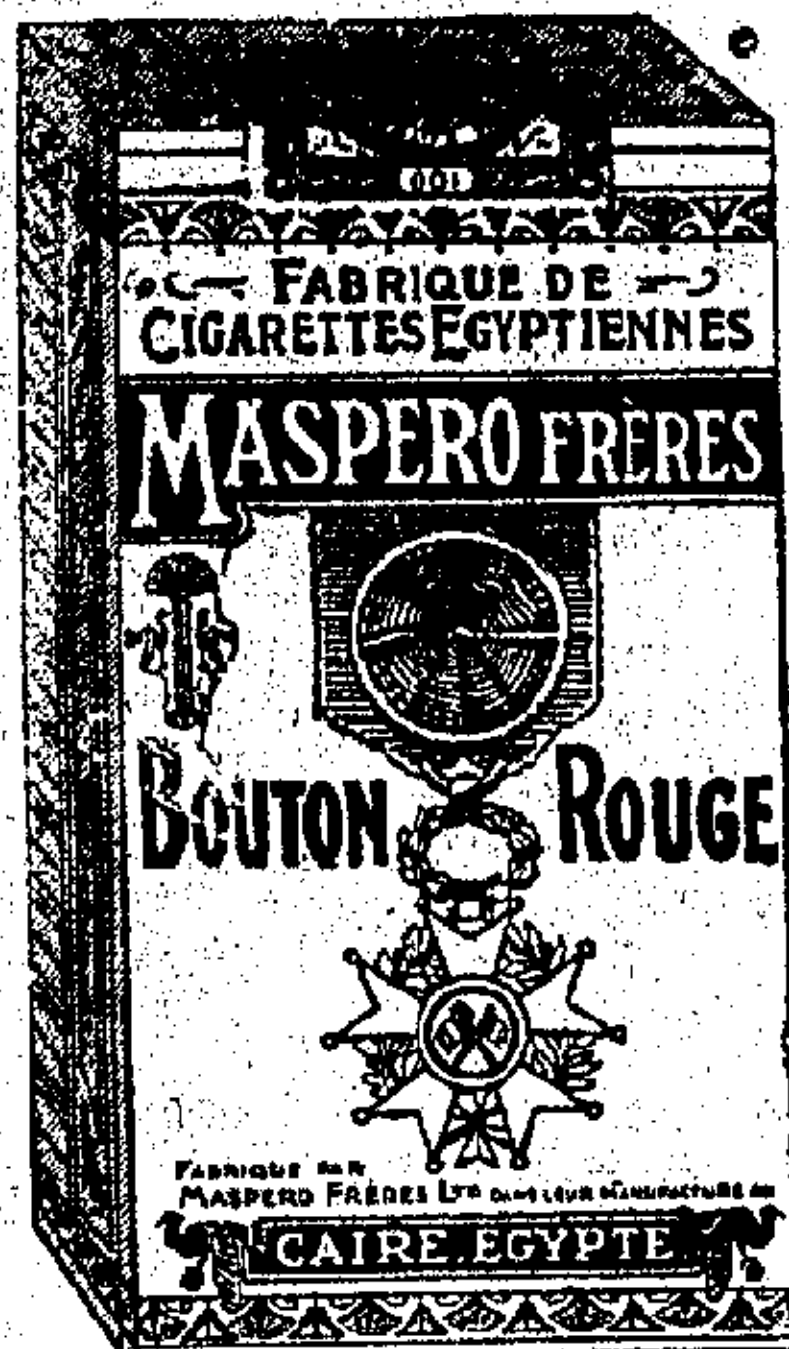
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TO-DAY
9.15 P.M.—Hippodrome Circus at Causeway Bay.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.
Saturday, 15th July—Extraordinary General Meeting of the National Bank of China, Ltd., 12.30 P.M.
Thursday, 20th July—Lecture on Christian Science by W. D. McCrackan, M.A., C.S.B., at Theatre Royal, 6 P.M.
Tuesday, 8th Aug.—Ninetieth Ordinary Half-Yearly Meeting of H. C. and M. Steamboat Co., Ltd., Noon.

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